Structural Pest Control Board

NEW AND PROPOSED SPCB REGULATIONS

CURRENT METHODS OF TREATMENT IN BRANCH III

False and Misleading Advertisement

Article 6, section 1999.5 of Title 16, Division 19 of the California Code of Regulations

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§1999.5
False and Misleading Advertising

It is unlawful for any licensee, or any employee thereof, directly or indirectly to make, disseminate, represent, claim, state, or advertise, or cause to be made, disseminated, represented, claimed, stated or advertised by any manner or means whatever, any statement or representation concerning structural pest control, as defined in Business and Professions Code section 8505, which is unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading.

Bug Blasters

TERMITE AND PEST CONTROL

1-800-555-1212

40 Years Experience

Ant Control Specialists

WE USE ONLY SAFE EPA APPROVED PESTICIDES

CALL TODAY FOR YOUR FREE ESTIMATE

Can you find the violation in this advertisement?

Slide 1

Termite Stalkers Inc.

Complete Wood Destroying Pest and Organism Elimination Services

HEAT EM!

ZAP EM!

Our services are accepted by the State of California as the primary alternative to fumigation

CALL TODAY FOR YOUR FREE ESTIMATE

1-800-555-1212

Where is the violation in this add?

Slide 2

Connecting Structures

Article 6, section 1970 and 1970.6 of Title 16, Division 19 of the California Code of Regulations

Slide 3

§1970 Standards and Records Requirements

Details regarding construction elements, conduits, drains, or vacuum systems that could allow the passage of fumigant from the structure to be fumigated to any adjacent or adjoining structure(s), thereby connecting them, and method(s) used to prevent passage of the fumigant are now required.

Slide 4

§1970.6 Fumigation of Connecting Structures

When a recommendation is made to fumigate a structure the prime contractor for fumigation is now required to:

1. Inquire of the owner or designated agent about the presence of construction elements, conduits, drains, or vacuum cleaning systems that could allow the passage of fumigant to adjoining structures
2. Inspect the structure and all adjacent or adjoining structures on the property to determine if there are construction elements, conduits, drains, or vacuum cleaning systems that could allow the passage of fumigant to adjoining structures. When conditions are found the prime contractor must notify the licensee in charge of the conditions. The notification must be in writing

Prior to the fumigation the licensee in charge of the fumigation must:

1. Conduct a thorough search for construction elements, conduits, drains, or vacuum cleaning systems that could allow the passage of fumigant to adjoining structures
2. Document his or her inspection findings on the fumigation log

When any structure is deemed connected by means of construction elements, conduits, drains, or vacuum cleaning systems, it must either be vacated during the fumigation process, unless it is separated by methods which would prevent the passage of fumigant.

CURRENT METHODS OF TREATMENT

TERMITE CONTROL

BRANCH III

- Pesticide Treatments (Whole House)
- Non Pesticide Treatments (Whole House)
- Spot Applications
- Baiting Systems
- Pre-treatment

WHOLE HOUSE TREATMENT

A whole house treatment is all encompassing and intended to treat all infestations of a wood destroying pest in a structure. This is a term usually used in relation to drywood termites and wood boring beetles.

FUMIGATION

- Fumigant is introduced into a tarp covered structure and held until <u>all</u> areas of the structure have been treated.

TERMITICIDE TREATMENT SUB-SOIL

- Treatment to the sub-soil areas under a structure
- On actual infestation
- Around pier bases
- At foundation walls
- At embedded form wood

DRILL AND TREAT

- Holes are drilled adjacent to the areas of infestation
- Termiticide is injected into the holes and they are resealed

HEAT TREATMENT

- When the structure is covered and the heat held the required amount of time, this is considered a whole house treatment.
- This is the <u>only</u> alternative to fumigation

SPOT TREATMENTS

- A spot treatment may be done with both pesticide applications and device applications
- A spot treatment focuses only on the infestation in the area of treatment
- Spot treatments are never considered a whole house treatment
- Spot treatments are effective for accessible treatment areas only
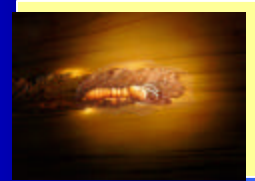
LIQUID NITROGEN

- "Freezing their little buns off"
- This treatment is always considered a spot treatment.

GALLERY DUSTING

- A hand held duster is used to treat the infestation.
- The drywood termite gallery is dusted.

WOOD INJECTION

- Infested areas must be exposed for treatment
- Inaccessible areas cannot be treated

HEAT "SPOT" TREATMENT (Device)

- If the structure is not covered and only a specific area is treated, this is considered a spot treatment.
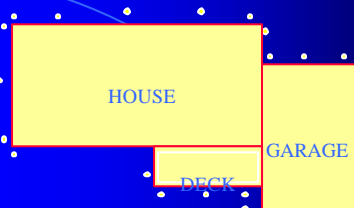
MICROWAVE
(Device)

- Microwave treatment is always considered a spot treatment.

TERMITE BAITING SYSTEMS

Subterranean termite baiting systems are designed to attract termites while they are foraging for food. The use of these systems for the elimination and control of subterranean termites is widely debated throughout the pest control industry and scientific community.

TERMITE BAITING SYSTEMS

HOUSE

GARAGE

DECK

The devices are placed in strategic locations around the house.

BAITING SYSTEMS USED BY PCO'S

Sentricon

Firstline

Exterra

SENTRICON

When the inspector sees that the termites have feasted on the pine sticks, he replaces the wood with chemical bait (CNN)

FIRSTLINE - SMARTDISK

Station   Placement   Placement with Bait

EXTERRA

Station   Placement

PRE-TREATMENTS

- Soil area pre-treated prior to foundation slab being poured
- Foundation footings being treated after foundation pour